







DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

COLDS IN THE HEAD, &c.  
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.'s  
PINOL EUCALYPTA INHALERS.

ONE of the best remedies extant for Nasal  
Catarrh and all disorders of the Nasal  
Passages and Nasopharyngeal membranes.  
Price .....\$1.25.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.  
A STANDARD REMEDY FOR COLDS.  
Sprinkled on the handkerchief and over the  
breast of the night clothing it gives almost  
instant relief.  
Bottles .....\$1.00 and 50 Cents.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co., Ld.,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, 10th January, 1895.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are Selected by our London  
House, bought direct at first hand,  
imported in Wood and Bottled by ourselves,  
thus saving all intermediate profits and enabling  
us to supply the best growths at moderate  
prices.

PRICE LIST, WITH FULL DETAILS, TO BE HAD  
ON APPLICATION.

PORT—All removal should be rested a  
month before use. When required for  
drinking it should be ordered to be  
decanted at the Dispensary before being  
put out.

SHERRY—Excellent dinner and after dinner  
Wines, of very superior vintage. All are  
the best of the vintage.

CLARET—Our Claret, including the lowest  
vintage, are guaranteed to be the genuine  
product of the vine and are not  
artificially made from raisins and currents,  
as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY—All our Brandy is guaranteed to  
be pure Cognac, the difference in price  
being merely a question of age and vintage.

HISKEY—All our Whisky is of excellent  
quality and of greater age than most brands  
in the market. The Scotch Whisky marked  
"E" is universally popular and is pro-  
moted by the best local connoisseurs to  
be superior to any other brand in the  
Hongkong Market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to  
be genuine when bought direct from us in the  
Colony or from our authorized Agents at the  
Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, 9th January, 1895.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG  
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY  
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS  
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

MARRIAGE.  
At the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on  
the 26th of March, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges,  
M.A., James, third son of the late Richard Tiffin,  
of Liverpool, to CONSTANCE, eldest daughter  
of the late William James Sayle, of the I. M.  
Customs, China.

The Hongkong Telegraph  
HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1895.

INTRODUCTORY.

This issue of *The Hongkong Telegraph* is  
the first of a new series and is numbered  
accordingly. The machinery, plant, stock  
in trade and good will of the business  
passed, on Friday last, from the  
administrator of the estate of the late Mr.  
ROBERT FRASER-SMITH into the hands of  
new proprietors who are prepared to  
expend any reasonable sum of money to  
make their investment a complete success.  
From to-day this paper is under the  
management and control of another mind,  
as yet without much practical skill  
in matters journalistic, but with very  
considerable knowledge and experience of  
men and things in Hongkong and China  
and with very clear ideas on certain  
subjects. For one thing, he has a very  
shrewd notion that this journal can be  
made very much more useful and very  
much more popular than it has been,  
while remaining equally attractive and  
interesting; that it can secure very  
many more subscribers and a very  
much wider circulation without alienating

in any way, any one of those who,  
in the past, through good repute and  
evil repute, have given it their countenance  
and support. It can be made, with a  
very little care and attention, very much  
more of a newspaper, in the primary and  
only true sense of that word, than it ever  
has been, and the Editor intends to devote  
himself, in the first place, to effecting con-  
siderable improvements in that line. Ship-  
ping and commercial intelligence shall  
have the first place and the most im-  
mediate attention; after that, sporting news.  
The *Telegraph* has always been a sport-  
ing paper, and every effort will be made  
to supply the public, through its columns,  
with all the news of the eastern and home  
worlds of sport.

It will take a little time to get  
everything into proper working order and  
to arrange for the latest and most  
accurate intelligence, and the Editor asks  
for a little patience and forbearance on the  
part of subscribers. A newspaper cannot  
be revolutionized in a day. In time all news,  
social, political, scientific, sporting and lit-  
erary shall be gleaned from every corner of  
the world for the instruction and amusement  
of the readers of *The Hongkong Telegraph*  
and every effort will be made to cast it in  
such shape and so digest and arrange it  
as to adapt it to the wants and require-  
ments of our eastern life and to make it of  
practical value. Facts are numerous and  
many sided and half of them lose their  
value and interest because the right side,  
the side that touches our interests and our  
preoccupations, is not always sufficiently  
presented.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* will not,  
in its attention to the collection and  
presentation of news, forget its duties as  
a monitor and guide to public opinion.  
It will endeavour to collect and present to  
its readers the materials out of which  
public opinion must be formed and grow;  
to do that for the public which the public  
have not often the time to do for them-  
selves—study a question in all its bearings,  
make itself acquainted with all the facts  
antecedent and consequent, and work up  
and set forth the reasons and arguments of  
either side. The *Hongkong Telegraph* will  
not, as a rule, think for its readers and  
pronounce *ex cathedra* opinions on public  
questions, but will strive to lead its sup-  
porters to think for themselves and furnish  
them with the raw material for thought.  
When it must—and it sometimes becomes  
a duty to have and express a decided  
opinion—it will endeavour to stand, in all  
matters social and political, between the  
Government and the people, between the  
employers and the employed, between the  
rich and the poor, between the Europeans  
and the Asiatics, and do justice to both  
while favouring neither at the expense of  
the other.

This, briefly, is what the new Editor of  
*The Hongkong Telegraph* will try to do. He  
will probably often fail to accomplish  
the task he has set before himself, but he  
will try, try again and, if at first  
success is not exactly commensurate with  
the efforts put forth, he will persevere in  
his task and hopes at length to succeed.

## TELEGRAMS.

### ATONEMENT FOR THE OUTRAGE ON LI HUNG-CHANG.

LONDON, March 30th.  
In order to atone for the outrage on Li Hung-  
chang, the Mikado has decreed that an un-  
conditional amnesty shall be granted until peace  
negotiations, now in progress, are concluded.

### BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Sir Edward Grey (Parliamentary Secretary for  
Foreign Affairs) has made an important state-  
ment regarding the relations between Great  
Britain and France. In reviewing French actions  
and events in Siam and Africa during the last  
two years, which had created some uneasiness,  
he said that Great Britain had striven and would  
continue to strive to maintain good relations with  
France.

### THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

April 1st.  
The result of the enquiries into the Armenian  
atrocities is confirmation of the outrages from all  
quarters.

### CHITRAL AFFAIRS.

The expedition organized at Peshawar has  
started for Chitral.

### THE JAPANESE IN SOUTH CHINA.

The Japanese are bombarding Taiwan.

### THE ORIENTAL ARMISTICE.

The armistice decreed by the Mikado is  
limited to operations in the Shantung province  
and the Gulf of Pechili and will expire on the  
20th instant if the peace negotiations are carried  
on to that date; if, however, they are broken  
off in the meantime the armistice will terminate  
simultaneously.

### THE MILITARY EXTORTION.

In Committee of Supply Mr. Sydney Charles  
Buxton (Parliamentary Under Secretary)  
regretted the fiction caused by the Military  
Contributions of the Straits Settlements and  
Hongkong and said that the Inter-departmental  
Committee now sitting believed that the enquiry  
would result in an arrangement satisfactory alike  
to the Imperial Government and the Colonies.

### THE ORIENTAL WAR.

(Special to *Shanghai Mercury*)

### HOW THE VICEROY WAS ATTACKED.

HIS ASSAILANT BELIEVED TO BE ISANKA.

*The Felling in Japan.*

YOKOHAMA, March 25th.

A dispatch from Shimomotoke states that the  
assault on Viceroy Li Hung-chang is believed  
to be Isanka. He dashed through the crowd  
of onlookers close to the person carrying the  
Viceroy, and took aim at the occupant, firing a  
bullet of thirty-two calibre before the police  
could seize him and frustrate his intention. The  
bullet still remains in the wound, but the  
surgeons hope to remove it to-morrow. The  
wounded Viceroy preserves a calm and cheerful  
demeanour. As soon as the affair became known  
to Count Ito, Viscount Mutsu and others, they  
hastened to make personal enquiries at the  
residence of the Viceroy. The whole of Japan  
is said to be profoundly shocked at the fanatical  
act. This morning Drs. Sato and Ishiguro, who  
were despatched from Hiroshima by order of  
the Emperor, arrived.

### THE CONDITION OF THE VICEROY. NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

YOKOHAMA, March 25th.  
A telegram from Hiroshima announces that a  
telegram has been received at the Imperial  
quarters from Dr. Sato, at Shimomotoke, stating  
that the wound of Viceroy Li is in good con-  
dition, and that there is no cause for anxiety.

### AN IMPERIAL MESSAGE.

THE CRIMINAL TO BE PUNISHED ACCORDING  
TO LAW.

YOKOHAMA, March 25th.

A Special Gazette has been issued contain-  
ing a message with the Imperial signature and  
signed by all the Ministers, deploring the fanatical  
attack on the Chinese Envoy, who, it states,  
was specially committed to Japan's safeguard,  
although strict orders were issued to the officials  
to exercise the greatest care. The criminal,  
the message states, must be punished according  
to law, and the nation must respect Imperial  
orders as to avoiding troubles.

### NUMEROUS EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED AT SHIMOMOTOKE.

SHIMOMOTOKE, March 25th.

The Viceroy is doing well. He is cheerful  
and converses freely. The surgeons made a  
prolonged search for the bullet to-day but could  
not locate it. It is probably imbedded in the  
bone. The Imperial surgeons and hospital staff  
are assisting. The Emperor of Japan has sent  
surges and bandages. Numerous calls have  
been made at the Viceroy's residence, and  
telegrams of sympathy have been received from  
Japanese officials. The assassin is being  
examined. The town is under martial law, but  
there have been no disturbances.

### THE VICEROY RETURNS TO BUSINESS.

SHIMOMOTOKE, March 26th.

The Viceroy passed a good night and is com-  
fortable and cheerful this morning, returning to  
business. The surgeons have decided not to  
extract the bullet. The event is only likely to  
delay negotiations for a few days.

### DEATH OF THE U.S. CONSUL AT KOBE.

KOBE, March 26th.

Mr. E. J. Smithers, U.S. Consul at Kobe, died  
here this morning.

### PARLEYING PROCEEDING.

PEKING, March 26th.

Parleying about an armistice is still going on.  
The Japanese, however, demand occupation  
of several places not yet in their possession  
before granting an armistice. This China will  
probably object to.

### CAPTURE OF THE PESCADORES.

JAPANESE LOSE ONE SHIP.

AMOI, March 26th.

News has been received of the capture of the  
Pescadores by Japanese forces. On Friday, the  
Fleet attacked and captured the attention of the  
Forts, and drew their ammunition. The  
Japanese suffered some serious losses, one ship  
being reported disabled.

On Saturday, a land force was put on shore  
and the bombardment continued.

On Sunday the forts, which were entirely open  
in the rear, were taken by assault. The islands  
are now in the possession of the Japanese.

(Special to *N. C. Daily News*.)

### FURTHER PARTICULARS OF LI.

A private telegram dated Shimomotoke 330  
p.m. yesterday conveys the following additional  
information: The assailant was in citizen's  
dress, and after committing the deed he ran  
into a shop where he was arrested. The wound  
is one inch below the left eye, but the Viceroy's  
sight is not impaired. His own two surgeons  
also attended him and the wound was probed, but  
they failed to find the bullet. Another attempt  
will be made to-day. The wound is serious,  
but not necessarily fatal. The Viceroy shows  
great fortitude and converses freely with a clear  
mind and insists on attending to public business.  
Order is preserved by the military and police.  
The Viceroy is now resting quietly.

### REINFORCEMENTS.

PEKING, March 24th.

A decree has been issued calling upon the  
Provincial Commanders-in-Chief of Shanxi,  
Shensi and Honan to mobilise all the available  
troops of these three provinces to assemble near  
Peking before the 15th of May next. The  
General of the first and third named provinces  
happen to be at the capital at present.

### THE VICEROY LI HUNG-CHANG.

SHANGHAI, March 26th.

We are glad to be able to state that the latest  
reliable telegrams from Japan announce that  
the Viceroy Li Hung-chang is progressing  
favourably towards complete recovery, and he  
expects to be able to resume negotiations in a  
few days.

The Emperor of Japan, deeply grieved at the  
dastardly attack made on the Viceroy, has  
issued the following rescript:—  
"China is now in a state of war with our  
country, but as she sent us in due observance of  
forms and etiquette an Ambassador for the con-  
clusion of peace, we also named our Plenipoten-  
tiaries and instructed them to meet and nego-  
tiate with him at Shimomotoke. It being thus  
incumbent upon us in pursuance of international  
usage, to extend to the Chinese Ambassador  
treatment consistent with the national honour,  
and accord him sufficient escort and protection,  
we issued particular orders to our officials to do  
their utmost in these respects. It is therefore  
matter for our most profound grief and regret  
that there should have been a ruffian base  
enough to inflict a personal injury upon the  
distinguished Ambassador. To the culprit he shall  
be sentenced to the severest punishment pro-  
vided by law. We hereby order our officials  
and subjects to pay respect to our wishes and  
preserve the glory of the country, from degrada-  
tion by strictly providing against the recurrence  
of such deeds of violence and lawlessness."

(Special to *Siam Observer*.)

### SLATIN BEY AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, March 17th.

Slatin Bey has arrived here. He is perfectly  
well, and is now suffering from his risky  
journey from the Sudan.

### KING HUMBERT APPEALED TO.

ROME, March 18th.

A letter has been received here in which the  
Emperor of China seeks the good offices of King  
Humbert and the Italian Government to bring  
about the restoration of peace.

### THE NICARAGUA DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, March 20th.

General Martineau has been appointed  
Captain General, and has issued a proclamation  
to the effect that he is determined to enforce  
law and discipline. The British Government  
has presented an ultimatum in which \$5,000 is de-  
manded as compensation for the destruction of the  
ship *Albatross*. A Commission to arbitrate upon the  
claim has been appointed, made up of the British  
subject who were expelled from the Republic  
and the Nicaraguan Government in which to reply.

### AN ARMISTICE DECLARED.

Private telegraphic advices received here  
to-day from Shanghai state that an armistice  
has been granted by the Japanese Government  
for all parts of China except the island of  
Formosa.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

BROADWOOD PIANOS at W. Robinson & Co.

OPENING ceremony at Kowloon Institution at  
5.15 p.m. to-morrow.

Tram "blue-funnel" line left here to-day  
with 1,000 coolies for Singapore.

To-morrow, before the Full Court, an appeal  
will be heard in connection with the *Pha Chom*  
*Kiao v. Rio* salvage case.

We have to acknowledge receipt of a "Report  
on the Trade of China for the year 1894," issued  
by order of the Inspector General of Customs.

The return of the number of visitors to the City  
Hall Museum for the week ended March 31st:  
—Europeans, 121; Chinese, 1,719; total  
1,840.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS at W. Robinson  
& Co.

We understand that a warrant was issued to-  
day for the arrest of Mr. S. I. Danby, broker,  
who recently failed to satisfy the Bankruptcy  
Court that he had some realisable assets.

A Regular meeting of Zeland Lodge, No. 125,  
E.C., will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zeland  
Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock  
precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

During the last two days the following war-  
ships arrived here: *Arcona*, German cruiser,  
from Cheloo; *Savard*, Russian torpedo-boat,  
and *Gremast City*, Russian gunboat, from  
Saloon.

W. ROBINSON & Co., piano builders, tuners and  
repairs.

At the Magistrate's this afternoon Mr. Hastings  
aid an enquiry into the recent fire at 152,  
Queen's Road West. The cause of the fire could  
not be ascertained and the premises were  
released.

Two Pathan warriors of the Hongkong Regiment  
were charged before Mr. Hastings at the Magis-  
trate's this morning for assaulting a boatman  
at Yau-ma-tei yesterday afternoon. After con-  
siderable evidence was taken, the 'braves' were  
bound over in the sum of \$7 each to be of good  
behaviour for two months.

Inspector Quincey, who we are glad to hear  
has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness  
to be able to resume duty, charged a Chinese  
cook before Mr. Wodehouse at the Magistrate's  
to-day for being in unlawful possession of a lady's  
gold watch and chain. The defendant, who was  
caught red-handed by the detective disposing of  
the chain in a pawnshop in Wellington Street,  
was remanded till the 4th inst.

New Comic Song and Dance Albums at W.  
Robinson & Co.

At the Police Court to-day, before Mr. Hastings,  
Cheung Fung Wan, a Korean passenger on  
board the British steamer *Glenagla*, from Singa-  
pore, was charged for 'cutting and wounding'  
two of his countrymen on the high seas on the  
29th ult. Mr. James Hutchison, chief officer,  
and Mr. John Nicholson, precisioner, both of  
the *Glenagla*, gave considerable testimony, after  
which the case was remanded to the 9th inst. to  
allow time for the defendant to be examined by  
a medical practitioner with a view of ascertaining  
whether he is, as is supposed, a "shingle short."

FOLLOWING the precedent set some three  
months ago, the Church Parade took place  
at Union Church yesterday, when over sixty  
members of the Corps assembled under the  
command of Major Pemberton, R.B., and the  
Officers of the Corps. The Rev. G. J. Williams  
preached from the text in Eph. VI. 13, "Where-  
fore take unto you the whole armour of God"  
and his sermon was listened to with marked  
interest by a large congregation. Concluding, as it  
did, with the termination of the first year of the  
ministry of Mr. Williams at the Union Church,  
this is doubtless a fitting occasion, wherein  
to note the evident success and popularity of this  
indefatigable pastor's faithful ministry.

New piano repairing machinery, received by  
W. Robinson & Co.

ALICE MEMORIAL AND NETHERSOLE HOSPITALS.

Statistics for March, 1895.

A.M.H. N.H.

In-Patients remaining in Hospi-  
tal on 1st March..... 29

In-Patients admitted to Hospi-  
tal during March..... 27

Total number treated as In-  
Patients..... 56

Of these there were:—

Discharged cured..... 18

Discharged relieved..... 8

Discharged on other grounds..... 1

Died in Hospital..... 1

In-Patients remaining in Hospi-  
tal on 31st April..... 28

Out-Patients, new cases..... 717

Out-Patients, return visits..... 616

Total number of Out-Patient  
visits..... 1,333

JOHN C. THOMSON, M.A., M.D.,  
Superintendent.

FULL stock of banjos, mandolines, guitars,  
accordions, strings and fittings of all kinds at  
W. Robinson & Co.

On the 5th ultimo we issued an "Express" to  
the effect that a butterfly pin, studded with  
diamonds, opals and rubies, had been lost  
between the Charterd Bank and Ice House  
Lane. It turns out that the owner of the pin,  
Miss Cora Ferris, had the brooch stolen from  
her by chair coolies, who were charged before  
Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court to-day, at  
the instance of Detective-Sergeant Holt, for (1)  
stealing a brooch, and (2) for receiving the  
brooch well knowing it to have been stolen.  
According to the evidence of Miss Minnie  
Wheeler it appeared that she identified the  
brooch as the property of Miss Cora Ferris, who  
was resident in her house. Miss Maud Russell  
testified to the fact that her maid handed her  
the brooch at 1 p.m. on the 30th ult. The maid  
did, in fact, witness said the second defendant  
brought her the brooch at 1 p.m. on the 30th ult.,  
and asked her to show it to her mistress (Miss  
Maud Russell) to see if she wanted to buy it.  
Defendant wanted \$25 for it, but gave no account  
how he received it. The case was remanded  
till the 8th inst., to allow the owner, who is  
at the present time in Poonchoo, to appear and  
identify the property. The defendants were  
allowed out on bail in two sureties of \$100  
each.

An Emergency meeting of Zeland Lodge, No.  
125, will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zeland  
Street, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 8.30 for  
9 o'clock, precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially  
invited.

MR. WODEHOUSE Coroner, concluded an inquiry  
at the Magistrate's to-day, into the circumstances  
attending the death of Pang Kik-ming, a  
prisoner of Victoria Gaol, who died at the Hospital  
on the 19th ult. On the strength of the evidence  
of Dr. Cantile, who said that the deceased died  
from pneumonia of the right lung, the jury  
found death was occasioned from natural causes.

### THE LABOUR CRISIS.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE.

A public meeting was held in the Chamber of  
Commerce Room, City Hall, at 11 o'clock this  
morning. Mr. J. J. Kewick presided, and was  
supported on the table by the members of  
the Public Committee, namely, Messrs. E.  
Mackintosh, D. Gilles, N. A. Sles, St. C.  
Michaelson, and H. L. Denney. Messrs. R.  
Murray, R. N. (Harbour Master), R. A.  
McConnell, G. H. Cox, D. F. Brown,  
Captain A. Tillet, Herbert Smith, Granville  
Sharp, G. C. C. Master, Ed. Robinson, R.  
Shewan, Ho Tung, G. Murray, Hart Bick  
and about a hundred and fifty well known  
European residents, representing every section  
of the community, fairly filled the room.

Mr. Kewick, in opening the proceedings,  
addressed the assembly as follows:—Gentlemen,  
the Committee have summoned you together to-  
day to state that they, having done all that lies  
in their power to assist in terminating the  
present labour strike, now relinquish all further  
responsibility and hope the Government will be  
successful in bringing the unhappy state of  
affairs to a speedy conclusion. The Committee  
individually and collectively may see fit to adopt  
independent action towards terminating the  
trouble (applause), but in any case they intend  
in the future, as in the past, to give their loyal  
support to the Executive (loud applause).  
Matters now are just where they were, and the  
only thing to do, I fear, is to fire the coolies  
out, which is a long and expensive pro-  
cess. The losses entailed are enormous,  
but as a matter of course the Government  
will gain the day in the long run. (There  
ought to be laws in the Colony making  
striking of such strikes illegal, but as any  
process of exhaustion (renewed applause).  
The best thing this meeting can do is to leave  
the difficulties and responsibilities in the hands  
of the Government to deal with, and I would  
repeat that so far as this Committee is concerned  
its public functions terminate, although it may  
endeavour to give individual and collective  
private assistance (applause). If no gentleman  
present has any remarks to make, I will be  
unhappy to detain the meeting any further.  
Mr. Brown said he thought the present labour  
difficulty had been misunderstood, for it was a  
rebellion against the Government and not a  
strike (applause). The coolies were not opposed  
to their employers in any sense, but were fighting  
against certain measures which the Govern-  
ment had seen fit to make law. The meeting  
should not now adjourn abruptly for that night  
result in weakening the hands of the Executive  
on whose behalf the employers of labour should  
be willing to continue its exertions. The Eu-  
ropean residents had to conform to the laws of the  
Colony and there appeared no reason why the  
Chinese should not do so also. The speaker  
hoped anything he had to say would be taken  
kindly, and he was far from being a con-  
siderable assistance (applause).  
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Colony and there appeared no reason why the  
Chinese should not do so also. The speaker  
hoped anything he had to say would be taken  
kindly, and he was far from being a con-  
siderable assistance (applause).

Mr. Herbert Smith thought it was very  
comforting for Mr. Ho Tung to come to the  
meeting and assure the assembly that he was  
willing to co-operate etc., etc., but would he  
kindly explain how it was that after the  
"leading Chinese" had met the European  
Committee the other day, with a wag of the  
finger the coolies turned to and then, when the  
expected mandate of the Government was  
not forthcoming, with a wag of the finger  
the coolies knocked off?  
Mr. Ho Tung at once jumped to his feet and  
said that the coolies heard what had taken place,  
and in the hope that the Government would  
issue a proclamation setting forth that no pol-  
ice would be levied they turned to. When they  
heard that the Government would not do as was  
anticipated they went back to their homes.

Mr. Herbert Smith—I asked you how it was  
that the coolies so quickly turned to and then  
with equal readiness knocked off?  
Mr. Ho Tung—I've answered you already!  
Mr. Ed. Robinson in a lengthy speech cleared  
up, according to his light, the mystery of why the  
coolies struck. According to this speaker, it  
was attributable to the fact of the head coolies  
reasonably anticipating that as soon as their  
houses are registered the police will levy black-  
mail on them under the usual threats  
of bringing false charges against them. The  
registration was a simple matter, but after  
effects were very serious. As a way out  
of the difficulty he suggested that all responsibility  
should be removed from the Landlord and Head  
Coolies and that the sanitary laws be carried  
into effect with a proper staff. A house por-  
tendant could be appointed to see to the  
sanitary condition of certain houses and if he  
neglected his duty he could be punished for it.  
Mr. Master proposed that the Chairman  
should put Mr. Shewan's motion to the meeting.  
This was done, and the motion was carried  
unanimously.

The Chairman then brought the proceedings to  
a close in a few explanatory remarks in the  
course of which he stated that he expressed no  
resentment whatever in respect to the criticisms  
of the Committee's action. The Government  
would probably succeed in defeating the strikers,  
but a penalty on the employers would be huge.  
He hoped any one who could make practical  
suggestions for the settlement of the difficulty  
would do so



## HONGKONG GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

March 30th.

## LOCAL COINAGE.

## ORDER-IN-COUNCIL.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary issued on the 30th ultimo contains the following Orders of Her Majesty in Council:—

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

The 2nd day of February, 1895.

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, LORD PRESIDENT, LORD KENNINGTON, MARQUESS OF RIPON, MR. CECIL RHODES, LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

Whereas by virtue of the laws repealed by this Order, certain silver dollars and other silver coins, and coins of copper or mixed metal, are legal tender in our Colony of Hongkong.

And whereas it appears to us, by the advice of our Privy Council, that it is expedient to repeal the said laws and to make a new regulation of the coins which are to be the subject of contract and to constitute legal tender in our said Colony.

Now, therefore, we, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, and by virtue of all powers vested in Us in that behalf, do hereby ordain and enact as follows:—And the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury, and The Most Honourable the Secretaries of State, are to give the requisite directions herein accordingly.

1.—(1) The Mexican silver dollar of the standard weight and milligram fineness specified in the First Schedule to this Order shall be the standard coin of our Colony of Hongkong, in this Order referred to as the Colony.

(2) Every contract, sale, payment, bill, note, instrument, and security for money, and every transaction, dealing, matter, and thing whatever relating to money, or involving the payment of or the liability to pay any money, shall, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, be held to be made, executed, entered into, done, and had in the Colony, according to the standard coin of the Colony.

(3) The coins mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Order shall be treated as equal to the standard coin.

2.—(1) The report of the Governor of the Colony, the Commissioners of Our Treasury, and a Secretary of State from time to time declare that they consider any dollar not mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Order to be equivalent in value to the standard coin, or to any of the dollars therein mentioned, then, after the date fixed by the Governor in a proclamation attesting the declaration, and setting forth in a schedule the same particulars with respect to the dollar as are set forth in the said Second Schedule, this Order shall apply to the dollar in the proclamation were added in the Second Schedule to this Order.

(2) If the Governor of the Colony at any time requests that any new subsidiary coins of less value than the dollar, whether of silver, copper, or mixed metal, be coined, and the Commissioners of Our Treasury and a Secretary of State approve such request, those new coins may be so coined under the direction of the Master of Our Mint, or at one of Our Mints in British India.

(3) Such new coins shall have either the same impressions as the coins specified in the Third Schedule to this Order (in this Order referred to as existing coins) or such other impressions as may be approved of by the Master of Our Mint and by a Secretary of State.

(4) Any such new coin may be of the same denomination as any existing subsidiary coin, or of a different denomination.

(5) Every such new coin, if of silver, shall be of the same fineness as the existing silver coins, and of a weight bearing the same proportion to the weights of those coins as the denomination of the new coin bears to the denominations of the existing coins.

(6) As regards both the existing coins and the new coins, the remedy of fineness shall be three thousandths, and the remedy of weight shall be such that the gross deviation in weight on such number of coins (if any given denomination as amount to the value of a dollar) shall not exceed that allowed on the British dollar.

(7) A tender of payment of money in the Colony, if made in the standard coin or in any coins specified in the Second or Third Schedule to this Order, shall, if the coins have not been dealt with in any manner prohibited by law, and if of silver have not become diminished in weight by wear or otherwise, so as to be of less weight than the weight in that behalf specified in the Schedules to this Order as the least current weight, be a legal tender.

(8) In the case of dollars, for the payment of any amount;

(9) In the case of the other silver coins, for the payment of an amount not exceeding two dollars, but for no greater amount;

(10) In the case of coins of copper or mixed metal, for the payment of an amount not exceeding one dollar, but for no greater amount.

(11) Each coin shall be a legal tender only for the amount of its denomination.

(12) If any new coins are coined, this article shall, after the date fixed by the Governor in a proclamation made with the approval of the Commissioners of Our Treasury and a Secretary of State setting forth in a schedule the same particulars with respect to each coin as are set forth in the Third Schedule to this Order, apply to the new coins as if the schedule to the proclamation were added to that Third Schedule.

5.—On the commencement of this Order the laws specified in the Fourth Schedule to this Order and all other laws regulating legal tender in the Colony shall cease to be in force.

6.—Nothing in this Order, nor any repeal of law by this Order, shall affect any liability incurred, contract made, or other thing done before the commencement of this Order.

7.—In the expression "Governor" means the Governor of the Colony, and includes the officer for the time being administering the government of the Colony.

The expression "Secretary of State" means one of Our Principal Secretaries of State. Words in the plural include the singular.

8.—This Order may be cited as the Hongkong (Coinage) Order, 1895.

9.—This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, or any earlier day on which it is proclaimed in the Colony by the Governor, and that day is in this Order referred to as the commencement of the Order.

## SCHEDULES.

## FIRST SCHEDULE.

## Standard Coin.

| Coin. | Metals. | Milligrams. | Standard Weight. | Least Current Weight. |
|-------|---------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Coin. | Metals. | Milligrams. | Standard Weight. | Least Current Weight. |
| Coin. | Metals. | Milligrams. | Standard Weight. | Least Current Weight. |

## SECOND SCHEDULE.

## Additional Coins.

| Coin. | Metals. | Milligrams. | Standard Weight. | Least Current Weight. |
|-------|---------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Coin. | Metals. | Milligrams. | Standard Weight. | Least Current Weight. |
| Coin. | Metals. | Milligrams. | Standard Weight. | Least Current Weight. |

In this Schedule "British Dollar" means the dollar coined in pursuance of the British Dollar Order, 1895.

| Coin. | Metals. | Milligrams. | Standard Weight. | Least Current Weight. |
|-------|---------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Coin. | Metals. | Milligrams. | Standard Weight. | Least Current Weight. |
| Coin. | Metals. | Milligrams. | Standard Weight. | Least Current Weight. |

THIRD SCHEDULE.

THE BRITISH DOLLAR.

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL.

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

The 2nd day of February, 1895.

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, LORD PRESIDENT, LORD KENNINGTON, MARQUESS OF RIPON, MR. CECIL RHODES, LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the coining of a British silver dollar for circulation in our Colony of the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, and Labuan, and elsewhere;

Now, therefore, we, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, and by virtue of all powers vested in Us in that behalf, do hereby order as follows:—

1.—(1) A British dollar shall be coined under the direction of the Master of Our Mint or at one of Our Mints in British India, and be of the metal, weight, and fineness specified in the Schedules to this Order, subject to the remedy therein specified.

(2) Such dollar shall have for the obverse impression the figure of Britannia standing upon a rock in the sea, her right hand holding a trident and her left hand resting on a shield, with a ship in the distance, and the inscription "One Dollar" and the date of the year, the whole surrounded by a Chinese ornamental border; and the reverse impression, surrounded by a similar border, a scroll pattern with the Chinese characters in the centre, and the value of the piece, in Chinese and Malay characters, respectively, arranged crosswise within the scroll.

2.—This Order may be cited as the British Dollar Order, 1895.

C. L. PREL.

SCHEDULE.

British Dollar.

Standard Weight.

Least Current Weight.

Remedy allowances for the British Dollar.

Weight by Piece.

Grains.

Grains.

Grains.

Grains.

Grains.

Grains.

Grains.

Grains.

Grains.

Grains.

Grains.

Grains.

Grains.

Grains.

Grains.

Grains.

with foggy weather till near Chapel Island thence to Amoy had strong north-east wind with heavy rain. L. H. Amoy on the 28th, and had strong north-east winds with high following sea and dark cloudy weather. Left Swatow on the 30th, and had fresh east-north-east winds with moderate sea and cloudy weather to port.

## WRECK OF THE "EARNSCIFFE."

THE FINDING.

The Marine Court of Inquiry to inquire into the circumstances attending the wreck of the British sailing ship *Earncliffe*, which was lost on the 4th ult. on Plover's Island, Straits Settlements, reassembled at Singapore on the 23rd ult.

Capt. H. F. MacKenzie, recalled, stated that he had no sailing directions with him. He gave all his sailing directions to a friend a few years ago, and when he left Cape Town this time did not expect to come this way. He expected to go to the west coast of America. The charter was effected in London, and he got no notice from his London agent. There were no sailing directions to be had in Cape Town. He left without success. After six p.m. on the 3rd inst. until ten o'clock the ship had very little more than storage way. At ten o'clock there was a strong N.W. squall, which continued until the time of striking. He should think she was six or seven miles. He estimated his position on the 3rd at 6 p.m. at about 10 miles west of Plover's Island. He thought this position was perfectly correct. He could not account for his going on the reefs. He took cross-bearings on the evening of the 3rd, but he made no entry in the deck log, nor in the official log.

Mr. Egerton said the Court was of opinion that the ship had been very carelessly navigated, and that the position of the ship fixed by the Captain at 6 p.m. on the 3rd inst. must have been an incorrect one considering the course he steered. He then asked the witness whether he wished to say anything or to call any further evidence.

Witness—No, I feel sure of my position that night at six o'clock.

At this stage the Court retired to consider their finding, which was delivered as follows by the President, after reading the narrative:—

We find that the ship was very carelessly navigated, the daily position of the ship after sighting Java Head not having been recorded in the log by cross-bearings, except at noon on the 3rd of March, when the position was correctly entered. We are further of opinion that the position fixed by the Captain at 6 p.m. on the 3rd inst. must be incorrect, considering the course steered and the wind that prevailed during the night of the 3rd and 4th March. We severely censure the Captain for generally negligent navigation. The first mate, who kept the log, is ill in hospital, and we are therefore unable to call upon him for an explanation of the exceedingly careless way in which the log-book has been kept.

To the Captain—Your books and charts will be returned to the Shipping Office, and you can apply for them there.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The following telegrams from our San Francisco branch were "crowded out" of last Saturday night's issue.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 28th.

There were great disturbances among the students on Tuesday and on Wednesday. They held meetings to protest against the trial by the police authorities of the students who were arrested on February 21st. The students claim that the prisoners should be tried by the ordinary tribunals.

The behaviour of the students at these meetings was so demonstrative that the police intervened and took the names of 400 of their number. It transpires that two students were killed during the disturbance on February 21st, and a professor was wounded while trying to mediate between the students and the police.

Prince Lobanoff-Rostowski, Russian Ambassador to Austria, has been appointed Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in succession of the late Mr. Giers.

Prince Lobanoff-Rostowski was Governor of Bulgaria before the election of Prince Alexander of Battenberg. He is very wealthy, and was sent to Rome last year to announce to the Pope the accession of Czar Nicholas to the throne. The Prince was received by the Pope on December 30th, and he was afterward decorated with the Order of Christ.

VERVIER (Belgium), February 28th.

A tragedy which resulted in the death of three persons occurred this evening. A sergeant belonging to an infantry regiment in the garrison here recently became insanely jealous of his mistress.

This evening he followed her to a cafe where he saw her seated at a table in company with another sergeant belonging to the same regiment. The jealous man shot the woman and her companion with a rifle and then discharged the weapon on himself. All three died soon after the shooting took place.

LONDON, March 1st.

A dispatch received this morning from Madrid confirms the report of last night announcing that the Spanish Government was prepared to send a large reinforcement of troops to Cuba. Such a step is found necessary. It is stated that the Spanish Government has issued definite orders for the immediate transportation of seven battalions of troops, each composed of 600 men, to Havana. Another battalion has been ordered to Havana from Porto Rico, making over 700 men, dispatched in haste to Cuba.

MADRID, March 1st.

The Government of Spain believes that the uprising in Cuba can be quelled without much difficulty. The rising is said to be lacking the support of the Union, Constitutional, Autonomist and Reformist parties in Cuban politics, which groups, as represented in the Cortes, voted to pass the Cuban reform bill of February 19th.

PARIS, March 1st.

The *Herald's* European edition says:—Senior Carlos Y. Cespedes, son of President Cespedes, who was killed during the war which raged in Cuba from 1895 to 1898, has been residing in Paris for two years, and is engaged in bringing out volumes of his father's public and private papers. The book will appear in Spanish toward the end of the month, and is sure to add fuel to the flames now burning forth in the Pearl of the Antilles.

Senior Cespedes said to-night:—"I have every reason to believe that war has broken out with the same strength and vitality as in 1898, perhaps more so. Once it is kindled Spain will not be able to quell the revolution. She cannot keep up another ten years' fight, for poverty stalks her in the face. Where is she to find \$250,000 per diem with which to defray the expense of drowning in gore Cuba's legitimate aspirations? The country must and shall be free. I am eager to follow my father's example and drop the pen for the sword. As soon as I can close up private matters here I shall take a steamer for New York, charter a vessel, and we shall be off to support the valiant Cuban heroes."

Mr. Percher, one of the editors of the *Journal des Debats*, was killed in a duel with swords this morning by M. Lechevalier, an officer of marines.

It was the result of a personal difficulty. At the first of the encounter Lechevalier's sword passed through Percher's guard and pierced his right lung.

## TIENTSIN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TIENTSIN, March 18th.

Yesterday and to-day we enjoyed fine weather, and the ice again broke up, allowing the *Chung-hing* to cross the bar and leave. The *Wuchang* and *Yang* reached the Bund to-day.

By the morning train arrived Rear-Admiral McClure, accompanied by Mr. Jackson, an engineer who was in the Yalu fight, but not at Wei-hai-wei. The former lunched with Mr. Dering, and presumably indulged in a little table talk about the perils he encountered at Linbung.

From the front in Shingling wounded Chinese soldiers continue to arrive. They belong to General Sung and Wei's armies. They relate the old story—No cash, no chow, how can we fight?

To-day telegraphic communications are interrupted, owing, it is said, to the flooding of the Yellow river, but it cannot be of a very serious nature, as the Grand Canal is discharging but little of its water into the Pehlo.

This morning the Taku Customs officials telegraphed that four Japanese men-of-war were off the Bar reconnoitring. Three of the Japanese cruisers then left, leaving one behind, which still hovered around out of reach of the guns of the fort.

From telegraphic information received from Viceroy Li Hong-chang in Japan. It is learned that his mission is a useless one, he having stated at length his opinion that peace would not be arrived at through his negotiation. This was generally believed by both Chinese and Europeans before he left.

This morning, at 11.45, H.M. gunboat *Linnah* left the Bund homeward bound. At her departure the Town Band played a farewell air, and friends on shore gave three cheers to the officers and crew of the *Linnah*, which the crews of the *Plover*, *Wolf*, *Monoway*, *Stovitch*, and *Comet* took up, and were heartily responded to in succession by the crew of the *Linnah*.

To-day the steamer *Layman* and *Tosman* headed down the Chinese flag and hoisted the British flag. They will leave for Shanghai to-morrow.

The schooner *American* has arrived from Glasgow, loaded with railway material, and is discharging her cargo.

It is reported that the officials connected with the Tansen Railway and Mining Company have duly paid their congratulations to Mr. G. Dering as their future chief. He may yet possess a seat in the Cabinet at Peking as Minister of Railways.—*Mercury*.

DEAFNESS. An essay describing a really genuine Cure for Deafness, Singing in Ear, will be sent post free.—Artificial Ear-drums and similar appliances entirely superseded. Address THOMAS KEMPE, Victoria Chambers, 19, Southampton Buildings, Holborn, London.—*Advt.*

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

31st March, 1895.—At 4 p.m.

|          |      |    |     |   |   |
|----------|------|----|-----|---|---|
| Whampoa  | 30.0 | 41 | SSW | 1 | b |
| Tsien    | 30.0 | 41 | SSW | 1 | b |
| Wanchow  | 30.0 | 41 | SSW | 1 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 57 | SSW | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 51 | SSW | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 57 | SSW | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 57 | SSW | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
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| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Amoy     | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Swatow   | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Shanghai | 30.0 | 60 | N   | 3 | b |
| Choochow | 30   |    |     |   |   |



